

**THE FRIENDSHIP ANALYSIS IN THE NOVEL  
“THE KITE RUNNER”  
BY KHALED HOSSEINI**



**A Thesis**

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the  
Degree of Sarjana Humaniora (S.Hum) in English Literature Department  
of the Faculty of Adab and Humanities  
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MAKASSAR  
2010**

## **PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN SKRIPSI**

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ |

Alhamdulillah Rabbil ‘Alamin, the writer praises to The Almighty Allah SWT for His blessing and merciful so the writer can complete this thesis. Shalawat and salam are addressed to the beloved and chosen messenger Muhammad SAW.

The writer realizes that this thesis cannot be completed without getting assistance, guidance, understanding and encouragement from many people. Therefore, the writer would like to express his deepest gratitude to them. My great thanks go to:

1. The Rector of UIN Alauddin Makassar, Prof. Dr. Azhar Arsyad, M. A. who has given me a chance to follow the English Literature Department so that I could finish my study.
2. Dean of Adab Faculty, Prof. Dr. Mardan, M. Ag. and his staffs, the Head and the Secretary of English Literature Department, Drs. Abd. Muin, M. Hum and Muh. Nur Akbar Rasyid, M.Pd., M.Ed. for their support, help and encouragement.
3. My best thanks go to Dr. H. Barsihannor, M.Ag and Muh. Nur Akbar Rasyid, M.Pd., M.Ed, my first and second consultant who have furnished me with fruitful comment, guidance, suggestions, corrections, and over all support since the preliminary part of this thesis.

4. My beloved parents, Djamal. Paris and Rahmah, S.Pd. for their love, patience, and sincere prayers for my safety and successful. Thank you so much dad and mom... you are the best parents in the world. I'm really proud to be your son and I will never make you disappointed in this life.
5. My special one Ariadna Mulyati for supporting me anytime and anywhere.
6. All lecturers of Adab and Humanities Faculty UIN Alauddin Makassar who have contributed and transferred their knowledge to me that I hope to be very helpful and useful for me.
7. My greatest thanks and appreciate go to my beloved brothers and sister, Awaluddin, Muh. Askur, Aminuddin, Abd.Azis, Aslamiah.Dj who have motivated and prayed for me during my study and writing this thesis.
8. Special thanks to all of my closed friends Nuraeda, Abd. Wahab, Imam Akbar Multazam, Rusdianto (undy), Abdul Halim, Yusuf Edy, S.H (bung ucup), Mr. Ramly and Mr. Ammank.
9. All of my friends in Asrama Tipalayo, Istana Mandar (Asrama Polman), Asrama Gowa, Pondok Jipa, Pondok Akbar, Pondok Bahagia, Pondok Mutiara, APEC and EM2C.
10. All of my best friends in Asramah Nuryannah Mannuruki II. They are k'jannah, k'uchy, k'biah, k'wati, k'ridho, K'razikin (jack), Ros, Yaser, Fatmah, Tini, Marni, Ina, u'ut, k'ida, K'ani, Eka, Pardi, Sahar and Heri for their prayers and supports.
9. My thanks are also addressed to beloved friends in English Literature Department 2005, especially my classmates AG3 with whom I share

experience and knowledge during my study and writing this thesis. They are Supriadi Hidayat (adhy cika), Andi Kasbul dg Nguntung (kumbang), Amiruddin (ketua HMI Cab.Gowa Raya), Juanda, Hamdayani (ani), Muliysmah (yuli), Misna Mahyani, Hasmi (mimi), Wahdaniar Baharuddin (niar), citra (cicit), Nurul Khaerat (hera) and all of my friends at English Language and Literature Department of Adab Faculty that I don't mention their name one by one, thanks my friends,,, I'm gonna miss you all always and forever, I will never forget you all, our beautiful and unfurgetable experiences during studying in English language and literature (BSI).

May Allah SWT, The Almighty bless us all now and forever.

The writer

**Arifuddin**

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## **ABSTRACT**

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by Khaled Hosseini

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This thesis studies about the friendship analysis in the novel “The Kite Runner” by Khaled Hosseini. The aim of this thesis is to find out the kind of friendship principle and the moral value in the novel “The Kite Runner” by Khaled Hosseini. The significance of this research gives contribution in helping the students who want to know the kind of friendship principle and the moral value in the novel.

The method of the research is descriptive qualitative method. I investigate this novel by reading the novel carefully and taking from literature texts such as books, papers, articles, and internet browsing that is related to the issues.

Based on the finding and discussion in this thesis, the researcher finds four kinds of friendship principle and moral values. The friendship principles consist of willing of sacrifice, protecting, solidarity and servicing, whereas moral values consist of humanism, universalism, togetherness and sincerity.



## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background

Literature is literally “acquaintance with letters” as in the first sense given from the latin *litteratura* or the term literature or *sastra* is used to refer to social indicator that can be seen in all people elements; We can say that literary work is a reflection of people’s life itself ...” *Sastra*” derives from sanskrit language, which is divided into two syllables “*sas*” means to give directions or instruction or give a lesson, and “*Tra*” means a medium. Hence, *sastra* means a medium to give direction or instruction as a lesson. (Teuw; 1988:22)

In this case, novel is one of literature or literary work. Novel is a mirror of the society. It always shows the situation of the society at the time. Novel and social life are related one another that we cannot separate the novel from the cultural background of the society where the book was written. Literary work consist not only the collected stories that were written but it also a chronological expression of the society when we are reading novel, it can give us pleasure and relaxation from our activity.

Literature generally concerns with the relationship between society, individuals, and events which take place within the individual circle. As we have known that literary work is made by the author for communicating his or her feeling into the readers just like other work. The writer communicates to his or her readers and expresses the identities of their characters, such as : feeling, idea, experience, thinking and spirit in a concrete reflection form.

Literature is an activity of expressing, feeling, thought, ideas, spirits, beliefs and other expression that use language as the basic element. Literature is way of communication which is very important in our social life. It is expressed in the very specific ways. (wellek, 1970:65)

The readers are very interested in reading to get the information means reading for outcome. It fulfills the aims of reading literature.

Literature is literally "acquaintance with letters" as in the first sense given in the Oxford English Dictionary (from the Latin letter meaning "an individual written character (letter)". The term has generally come to identify a collection of text or work of art, which in Western culture is mainly prose, both fiction and non-fiction, drama and poetry. In much, if not all of the world, text can be oral as well, and include such genre as epic, legend, myth ballad, plus other forms of oral poetry, and the folktale.(Manser, 1991:244)

About in the novel, people become engaged in by experience. People imagine the characters, respond to their loves, feel their power and sympathize with them, or hate them. They have learned something that makes them more knowledgeable or they have learned some useful process. In novel there are dialogues and action. The Friendship Analysis are Interesting to discuss in society because they hold within its several values. Whenever people discuss them, they should consider the values in the discussion. Discussing *The Friendship Analysis* means discussing emotion, hate, predilection, beauty, badness, in order to know the reality what the author appears in novel.

Based on the explanation above, the writer is interested in analyzing the friendship analysis in the novel *The Kite Runner* by Khaled Hosseini because in the novel, the friendship between the two main characters is talked much and the friendship is very expensive things today. Friendship is difficult things to find.

### **B. Problem Statement**

In analyzing *The Kite Runner* novel, the writer will put forward the following research questions:

1. What kind of friendship principle are there in the novel “*The Kite Runner*” by Khaled Hosseini?
2. What is the moral value of friendship In the novel “*The Kite Runner*” by Khaled Hosseini?

### **C. Objective of Research**

Based on the problem statement above, the objective of this writing aims at:

1. Describing the kind of friendship principle in the novel “*The Kite Runner*” by Khaled Hosseini.
2. Exploring the moral values of friendship in the novel *The Kite Runner* by Khaled Hosseini.

### **D. Significance of Research**

In this point, the significance of this research for the writer is to know how to describe the kind of friendship principle and the moral values in this novel. In addition, the description of this thesis may be reference to readers who want to

analyze the other novels and it is hoped that it will be useful for the students in studying the kind of friendship principle and the moral values from the novel.

#### **E. Scope of the Research**

The scope of this research is restricted to describe about kind of friendship presented in the novel and the moral values of friendship existing in the novel.

In literature, there are some theories of literature that are usually used to analyze literary work such as structuralism theory, post colonialism theory, feminism theory, and so on. But in this research, the writer analyzed about *The Friendship Analysis* in the novel *The Kite Runner* By Khaled Hosseini.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

#### **A. Previous Finding**

The writer presents some previous findings, which related or relevant with this reseach, as follows:

Yulianti Intri (2009) in her thesis “Friendship Between George and Lennie in Steinbeck’s of Mice and Men”. In her observation, the reseacher focused on the aspects of friendship in Steinbeck’s novelette. She used two methods, the first method is library method and the second is data analysis method. By this analysis, the researcher found the true moral values between George and Lennie. The friendship in the Steinbeck’s novelette contains the universalism value that we can find in our daily life.

Muhammad Ramli (1997) in her thesis “The Friendship in The Sun Also Rises by Ernest Hemingway”. In his observation, the reseacher focused on to identify the forms or the patterns of fraternity among the actors and to identify the superiorities and the lack of their fratenity in Ernest Hemingway’s “The Sun Also Rises”. The reseacher used two methods, the first method is in the data collection is gained from primary and secondary data. the primary data are taken directly from the text of the novel while the secondary data are taken from some literature. The second method, the writer used the descriptive analysis which consist of intrinsic method to analyse the internal aspect. The result of the analysis indicates that someone may feel happy and misery. The conflict happened in this novel are about human being, where the wickedness is defeated by honesty. In this case man

has to up hold the truth and face handicaps that he found, but the dream will not always come true.

Yuliati Intri's thesis focused on Friendship Between George and Lennie in Steinbeck's of Mice and Men, she focused on aspect of friendship in Steinbeck's novelette. She found true moral value, that is universalism. Her thesis used two method, they are library method and data analysis method. It's different from Muhammad Ramli's thesis that focused on the friendship in The Sun also Rises, he found that someone may feel happy and misery and the conflict happened in this novel are human being, where the wickedness is defeated by honesty. He also used two method but he used data collection by gaining primary and secondary data. He also used descriptive analysis. Arfah's thesis using different object with Muhammad Ramli's thesis and this reseach because she observed novelette but the similar is Arfah and Muhammad Ramli use descriptivie analysis method.

## **B. Definition of Novel**

In the literature is known a wide range of literary genres, commonly known literary genre is poetry, prose itself is divided into two, short stories, novel and novelette. The difference of those various prose basically lays on the short or long content, and amount of characters who support the story itself.. however the elements which contain by those various prose or the author's way in explaining the content have similarity. According to Nurgiantoro (2000: 1) the world knows prose literature (english prose) as one of literary genre in addition to others genres. In the sense of literary prose also called fiction, narrative text or narrative discourse.

The word novel comes from Latin word *novellas* degraded also from word “*novices*” which means "new". It is said new because if compared with the other type of arts like poem, drama, and other hence. This type novel emerges later. Novel is a form of literary work, which tells about life, especially human life. (Stanton, 2007: 90)

According to Tarigan (1984: 164), he writes in his book that novel comes from greek novellus which generated from novies means “new”. Its said new because if we compare with other literature genres, such as poem, drama, etc. Novels appears later. He also adds the opinion of virginia wolf who states that a novel is exploration or chronicle life; contemplates and describess in certain form an influence, relation, result, destruction or achievement of human’s movement.

A novel is an extended work of written, narrative, prose fiction, usually in story form. The English word “novel” is derived from the Italian word “novella”, meaning a tale, a piece of news. One particular forms literary work is a novel, a book which is written in a prose. It is set up in a number of words by authors who express their feelings, thoughts, ideas, and experiences into literary work and they try to make writing magnificent and interesting to read. ( Subair, 2006:5)

Abrams (1981:61) novel is a fiction introduce an imagination word that consists of intrinsic element like setting, plot, characteristics, point of view, etc. all of them are existensial element because depend on the author imagination. Novel is the literary work that describing the history from imagination of the author.

In some respects a novel is like a short story, except that is longer. Both are prose fiction [fictions], both deals with problems and

conflict. Both aim to entertain and to inform. In both, the elements of structure are found; characterization, plot, situation, and theme. The basic difference between a novel and short story is length and complexity. A novel is a long story written in prose, but because it is long, it differs from a short story in other ways too. (Jones, 1996:80)

In this definition, Jones says that a novel is fiction, conflict and problem story. He adds that in the novel include characterization, plot and theme. A novel is the story that talks about reality in society.

It can make readers feel sad, happy or even angry according to the story of the novel (Bain, 1986:117). A novel can make readers happy or sad depends on the kind of novel. A novel can influence the emotions of the readers. The reader would be influenced by the parts of the novel like plot, character and setting.

Based on the above definition, it is clear that a novel comes later in literature, it becomes one way of conveying feeling and thought or a medium that can be used to criticize everything that happens in this world where someone lives. Besides that, it also has certain elements that build it to be an interesting and enjoyable thing to be read.

### **C. Elements of Novel**

#### **1. Character**

To clarify and strengthen the aim and purpose of literary works such as drama is inseparable from the figures which support that literature. The character or characterization of each character is determined by the author of the literary works. To know more about the definition of characters, the writer cites the opinion of an expert such as Hassan Shadily (1980: 389) who describes that:



Watak dalam ilmu jiwa: keseluruhan dari segala macam perasaan dan kemauan: menampak keluar sebagai kebiasaan, pada cara bereaksi terhadap dunia luar, dan pada ideal-ideal yang di idam-idamkannya. Watak seseorang berdasarkan insting, bakat kemauan dan bakat perasaan orang yang bersangkutan, bagaimana akhirnya watak seseorang terbentuk tergantung kepada pengalamannya.

Meanwhile, according to M.H Abrams (1971:21) said in the following as:

Character is the person in a dramatic or narrative work, endowed with moral and dispositional qualities that expressed in what they say the dialogue what they do the action.

Based on the function, the character in a fiction work have a different role.

There is called the main character (major character) and there is called supporting character (minor character) the major character is the character that has an important role in the story. The major character is the most telling figure, either as an agent of events. While the minor character is the supporting character that is always there and accompany the main character in a story live. To distinguish the two kinds of characters above, we can use the criteria that proposed by Sudjiman (1992: 18), they are:

- a. The intensity of figure involvement in the events that build the story.
- b. Duration of figure storytelling.
- c. Figures which associate more with another figures.

In the fiction story, the character usually has a variety of nature or characteristics. There are two characteristics, they are character of protagonist and character of antagonist. According to Nurgiantoro (2007: 178-179), the protagonist is the character that we admire or called as hero, a character who takes the norms and the ideal values in society while the antagonist is the character that

causes the conflict. A fiction must contain conflict and tension that experienced by the protagonist.

Character is an imagery person who acts in a story. We will know how people act and think through character, what a character does with social condition and social life, because a character is also a member of society truthfully. Beside that, it is a particular intrinsic element in developing a conflict in the story, so that he is one of the things that very important in a fiction and even determine because it is impossible if there a story without character that finally that a story line. All conflict or events in the fiction expand through the action of the figures (Sumardjo, 1984:132).

Generally, character in a story has a certain characterization through his attitude, utterance, and action for this many ways can be done to understand. There are two methods of characterization: the dramatic and the analytic. In the dramatic, we form our opinion of the character from they do and say, from their environment, and from hat other character think of him. In the analytic method, the author comments upon the character, explaining their motives, their appearance, and their thoughts.

According to the role, character classified into the major character and minor character. Major characters are the persons who dominate the story from the beginning until the end of story. They share active in making or creating the conflicts and finally finish it. Usually these major characters represent the author in submitting messages or meaning life to reader; while minor characters are supporter figures, their attendance is limited to the role they bring.

Furthermore, according to the function, major character is divided into protagonist and antagonist. The protagonist character usually have the character of goodness, helpful, patient, etc, while the antagonist character usually are the enemy of the protagonist. They are usually identical with the bad things and very hateful to protagonist. Generally they are troublemaker (Burkert, 1979:55).

Besides, according to the existence, characters are divided into fictional character and non-fictional characters (Muller, 1987:76). A fictional character is a person whose existence originates from a fictional work or performance. These characters can be animal, gods, and even inanimate objects; while a nonfictional character is a character that actually exists in the history, though his exploitation in the story may differ from his historical activities.

The follow are some ways in which readers sometimes classify character (Kaufman, 2007) A dynamic character is one who changes significantly during the course of the story. Changes considered to qualify a character as dynamic include changes in insight or understanding changes in commitment, and changes in values change in circumstance; even physical circumstance, do not apply unless they result in some change within the character self .

A static character does no undergo significant change whether round of flat, their personalities remain essentially stable throughout the course of the story. This is commonly done with secondary characters in order to let them serve as thematic or plot elements.

## 2. Plot

In narrative, a plot or storyline is the rendering and ordering of the events and actions of a story, particularly towards the achievements of some particular artistic or emotional affect. A plot is the motion structure in fiction. A plot is “the arrangement of incidents” that each follow plausibly from the other. There is a great variety to plot forms. Some plot is designed to achieve tragic, affects, and others to achieve the effect of comedy, romance, satire, and any other genre. The author plans plot. The story moves from a beginning through a series of event to a climax or turning point, and then to a logical end. The exciting forces are those statements or happenings that excite the reader and are part of the build up the story. The exciting forces are part of rising action that leads up to a climax, point where the action is at its peak- most intense, or most dramatic- and then falls off to reveal what happens in the end.

Plot is a chain of even, whic formed by phases of event to interface a story, whichis presented by the different kind of characters. It is important fiction element , even many people assume it as the most important element in a literary works because the clarity of plot, the clarity of sequence of event.which is narated linearly will facilitate our understanding to the story as Lawrance said “A plot is the sequence of incident or events of which a story is composed” (Lawrance: 1983:93).

Plot is a network, series or connecting structure that construct or form a story from the beggining to the end. Aminuddin (1987: 83) said, alur pada umumnya adalah rangkaian cerita yang dibentuk oleh tahapan-tahapan peristiwa,

sehingga menjalin suatu cerita yang dihadirkan oleh para pelaku dalam suatu cerita. The plot controls on how actions should be related to each other, how one event has a relationship with another event, how the character is described and a role in the event that all tied up in a time unit. In this case, it is clear that the plot is an important element that harmonize the concept of who, what, how, where, why and when events occur that are described in the story.

Plot is the series of events in a story. According to Kennedy (1983: 32), part of the plot is divided into five sections as:

- a. Exposition is beginning stage or introduction stage toward the story of the drama. At this stage, it is explained about what was happening at the time (time, place and other aspects). Thus, the audience or the readers had no difficulty in interpreting what will happen next.
- b. Complication is emergence of tension stage in the storyline, the balance of the power has been interrupted by the arrival of action.
- c. Climax is the peak of tension when the conflicts are very intense cause a commotion in drama, in which the protagonist and the antagonist characters involved there.
- d. Resolution is the down point after the climactic ending, but might be able to rise again.
- e. Conclusion is final stage or final conclusion of the ending of story.

Certainly, a story does not follow this exact order, but even when it doesn't, most of these elements of plot will be in it. A story can start at the end in

short, the story may start at any point, but the other part will probably fit in it to give the story unity.

### 3. Theme

Theme of a story is any general ideas or insights the entire story reveals in literary fiction. A theme is seldom so obvious. A theme is no necessarily a moral or message; it may be what happening in a story or what the story is about. A literary fiction, sometimes describes one main idea as the purpose of the fiction that the author created. However sometimes theme in fiction is implicit in a series of incident, therefore the reader need interpretation, perception and be careful to catch what the author to convoy the reader.

Theme is the main idea of a story. According to Aminuddin (1987: 91) said, *Tema adalah ide yang mendasari suatu cerita sehingga berperanan juga sebagai pangkal tolak pengarang dalam memaparkan karya fiksi yang diciptakannya*. The theme is an aspect of the story which is paralel to the meaning in human experience. Something that makes an experience so memorable. Many stories illustrate and examine the events or emotions that experienced by people such as love, anguish, fear, maturity, belief, human betrayal of self, or even old age. Just the same as the meaning of human experience, the theme makes the story more focused, united, conical, and impact. The beggining and the end of the story will fit, matching and satisfying because of the existance of theme. There is the most effective way to recognize the theme of a work is to examine carefully any conflicts that exist within it.

The theme is the subject of thought or something that under lies a literary work which is created. According to Maryaeni (1992:25), said that the theme is something that is most essential in any literary work, without to leave the other elements. Meanwhile, according to Dietrich (1953: 25) said that the theme is probably the author's intent and aim, perhaps a true story that actually happened or could be the imagination of the author based on his background and experience.

Sayuti in Stanton (1965:20) and Kenny (1966: 88) is the meaning contained by a story. But there are many meanings conceived and offered by the story (the novel), the problem is a special meaning which can be expressed as the theme.

Futhermore, Sayuti in Wiyatmi (2009: 43) states that theme can be distinguished into several types, which are physical theme, related to the condition of human soul; moral theme related to human's morality. Social theme is related to personal reactions which commonly refuse social influence. Deity theme is related to human situation as social creature.

According to Sayuti in Wiyatmi (2009: 43) theme is interpreted by these ways:

- a) Interpreter should consider each detailed story.
- b) Interpretation of theme should not oppose with each detailed story.
- c) Interpretation of the theme should not base on evidence exists or implied in the story.

From reading result the reader tries to find out the theme from story. Because theme generally has the character of neutrally in means that the authors do not mention it directly, hence reader is free to determine. It by himself from the story according to understanding of those fiction.

#### 4. Setting.

In general, setting is identified as time and place where the story take place. In literature, setting of a story is the time and location in which it take place the term is relevant for various form of literary expression , such as short stories, novels, drama, and screenplays.

The authors describes the world they know. Sights, sounds, colours, and textures are all vividly pointed in words. A writer imagines a story to be happening in a place that is rooted in his mind. The locations of a story's actions, along with the time in which it occurs, is the setting.

Sayuti in Stanton (1965:20) and Kenny (1966: 88) is the meaning contained by a story. But there are many meanings conseived and effered by the story (the novel), the problem is a special meaning which can be expressed as the theme.

Sayuti in Wiyatmi (2009: 40) mention that setting is divided into three kinds, namely setting of place, time, and social. Setting of place related to the geographical place, at the location where the incident happened, in what village, what city, etc. Setting of time relates to a matter of time, days, hours, and history. Setting of social related to people's lives.



Setting is not only relates to place, time and event, but also relates to traditional, characters, social beahaves, and people perspective by the time when when the story is written. According to Aminuddin (1993: 67). *“setting is background or events on the literature as place, time, and also event, and having fiscal and psychological function”*

Setting is the important elements that makes these story became a real, it build the story according to abrams in zainuddin (2000: 97) describes, *“in a literary work setting is one of the most important elemnts which build in the story because these element will describe the general situation of literary work”*.

#### **D. Friendship**

True friendship is perhaps the only relation that survives the trials and tribulations of time and remains unconditional. A unique blend of affection, loyalty, love, respect, trust and loads of fun is perhaps what describes the true meaning of friendship. Similar interests, mutual respect and strong attachment with each other are what friends share between each other. These are just the general traits of a friendship. To experience what is friendship, one must have true friends, who are indeed rare treasure.

Friendship is a voluntary relationship between individuals in small groups based because of the feeling of interest, personality and temperament. Through friendship, recording can understand each other, learn from each other, and there is a self-disclose to one another. They are more telling everything to a friend than a parent or other adult. (Hugh, 1986:45)

Friendship is the comfort, the inexpressible comfort of feeling safe with a person having neither to weigh thoughts nor measure words, but pouring all right out just as they are, chaff and grain together, certain that a faithful friendly hand will take and sift them, keep what is worth keeping and, with a breath of comfort, blow the rest away. (Campbell, 1987:32)

Friendship is a personal relationship shared between each friend for the welfare of other, in other words, it is the relationship of trust, faith and concern for each other feelings. It is a relationship of mutual caring and intimacy among one another. A friend is one who knows you as a person and regards you for what you are and not what he or she is looking in a good friend. Best friend is one who accepts the good as well bad qualities of his friend and also takes an initiative in correcting and mending them. Friendship is a distinctive kind of concern for your friend, it is a relationship of immense faith and love for each other. (Manser, 1999:87)

Based on several definition above, it can be concluded that friendship is two or more individuals who have high solidarity and togetherness that has a time interval is its frequency, causing a deep emotional attachment to a relationship that can help each other in many ways and share a sense of both love and sorrow, with the circumstances they feel fit to each other have.

### **E. Theory of Friendship**

There is a proverb in English, "A friend in need is a friend indeed", which implies that a friend would be present in the moment needed to help each other

and share with each other. A friend also will give praise and appreciation for the success of his friend and mutual strengthen and encourage each other in ever failure encountered friend. A friend always pour your hearth and thoughts as well as will always be faithful to stand on the side of his friend (Nuruzzaman, 2009: 37).

Ridwan (1998: 132) cites the definition of a friend of the three major language dictionaries Japan following. In general, a friend pointed to a close friend who can trust worthy; friends who relate well with us (according to Japanese dictionary Kojien), friends forgive each other; The most intimate friends (according to the dictionary Japan Daijisen), friends of mutual trust; most related friends either with us (according to Japanese dictionary Daijirin).

According to Ridwan (1998: 134), based on the three definitions above, friend pointing to a friend that specifically associate closely with us in Among other friends we have and understood as a figure present to be trust worthy in dept hand comprehensive and mutually forgive each other. With the presence of a friend, man can know the joy of mutual understanding with others and can escape from feelings of loneliness.

According to Desmita (2009: 76), one of the characteristics of the pattern of relationships school-age children with their peers is the emergence of a desire for a relationship of friendship that is more familiar or that in the study of psychology termed friendship friendship. So, friendship more than just an ordinary friendship.

If friendship were built since adolescence can be maintained until they reach adulthood, friendships will make emotional closeness between individuals no longer consider her as a friend, but you own. This relationship means more deeply, more than just a friend (Dariyo, 2004: 45). Furthermore, Damon (in Dariyo 2004: 128-130), dividing the three stages development of friendship as follows.

1. Friendship as a Friend in Activity Play (Friendship as Handy Playmate)

Children early (early childhood) age 4-7 years, usually require friends for play activities. Here friendship occurs because the common interest (needs) that each individual need a friend to play. Each individual can meet and exchange or lend a toy, then they play together or playing alone in the same time. Type This friendship cannot be maintained for a long time (temporary) where each child cannot meet the needs of his or conflict because of fraud by a child, for example, taking and possession of his toys.

2. Friendship as an attempt to Mutual Help and Mutual Trust between the One and

the Other (Friendship as Mutual Trust and Assistance) Children middle (middle childhood) aged 8-10 years have a concept friendship deeper than the kids early 15 (preschoolers). They say that the friendship occurred because each child has a sense of trust and can provide assistance to the children who need it.

3. Friendship as a Life Relationships are Treated with Familiarity and loyalty (as

Intimacy Friendship and Loyalty) According to Damon, this kind of friendship takes place in individuals who aged between 11-15 years. Adolescents assume

that the elements familiarity or loyalty is very important to build and maintain friendships. A teenager who friends with other teenagers, usually show familiarity, warm, open, and communicative. They are willing to confide, experience, or thoughts to others because each believe that his friend can keep a secret these experiences and not possible treas on against the other.

#### **F. Moral Value**

According to Macoviciuc (2011: 2) values and non- values relate to legal and moral acts, feelings, intentions, and attitudes. The conceptual couples [generosity-selfishness, honesty-hypocrisy, humility-pride, dignity-humiliation] designate what is (or can be) valuable and, on the other hand, morally negative.

Moral comes from the Latin, *mores* Is the plural of *mor*, meaning “custom”, in the Indonesian language, moral is translated to meaning “decency”. The definition of moral is in accordance with the general ideas, received, about human action, which is good and reasonable. So, according with the act measures which commonly accepted by covering certain environmental or social unity. The term moral always refers to the good and bad deeds of a man. So, it is not the view of the profession, such as motorcycle drivers, barbers, cobblers, preachers, lecturers, athletes, artists, but as a human ( Zahruddin and Hasanuddin, 2004: 46)

Franz Magniz Suseno in zahrুদ্ধin (2004: 47) states that the talking point about moral involving aspect of human life judged from the good or bad deeds as human. Moral norms serve as a bench mark to determine the form wrong attitudes and actions of human begins, good and bad as a human being and not as a specific and limited of role actors.

According to Stanford encyclopedia of philosophy (2011:1) the term “morality” can be used either: 1. Descriptively to refer to some codes of conduct put forward by a society or some other group, such as religion, or accepted by individual for his own behavior, 2. Normatively to refer to a code of conduct that given specified conditions, would be put forward by all rational persons.

Baier in bloomfield (2012: 3) classifies morality is about the “moral rules” of any group such that they are:

1. Part of the mores of the group;
2. Supported by the characteristically moral pressure;
3. Universally teachable and therefore universalizable;
4. Not merely a taboo;

### **G. Synopsis of *The Kite Runner* novel**

*The Kite Runner* is the story of Amir, a Sunni Muslim, who struggles to find his place in the world because of the aftereffects and fallout from a series of traumatic childhood events. An adult Amir opens the novel in the present-day United States with a vague reference to one of these events, and then the novel flashes back to Amir's childhood in Afghanistan. In addition to typical childhood experiences, Amir struggles with forging a closer relationship with his father, Baba; with determining the exact nature of his relationship with Hassan, his Shi'a Muslim servant; and eventually with finding a way to atone for pre-adolescent decisions that have lasting repercussions. Along the way, readers are able to

experience growing up in Afghanistan in a single-parent home, a situation that bears remarkable similarities to many contemporary households.

One of the biggest struggles for Amir is learning to navigate the complex socioeconomic culture he faces, growing up in Afghanistan as a member of the privileged class yet not feeling like a privileged member of his own family. Hassan and his father, Ali, are servants, yet at times, Amir's relationship with them is more like that of family members. And Amir's father, Baba, who does not consistently adhere to the tenets of his culture, confuses rather than clarifies things for young Amir. Many of the ruling-class elite in Afghanistan view the world as black and white, yet Amir identifies many shades of gray.

In addition to the issues affecting his personal life, Amir must also contend with the instability of the Afghan political system in the 1970s. During a crucial episode, which takes place during an important kite flying tournament, Amir decides not to act. he decides not to confront bullies and aggressors when he has the chance, and this conscious choice of inaction sets off a chain reaction that leads to guilt, lies, and betrayals. Eventually, because of the changing political climate, Amir and his father are forced to flee Afghanistan. Amir views coming to America as an opportunity to leave his past behind.

Although Amir and Baba toil to create a new life for themselves in the United States, the past is unable to stay buried. When it rears its ugly head, Amir is forced to return to his homeland to face the demons and decisions of his youth, with only a slim hope to make amends.

## **H. Biography of Khaled Hosseini**

Khaled Hosseini was born on March 4, 1965 in Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan as the oldest of five Khaled children. His father worked for the Afghan Foreign Ministry as a diplomat, and his mother was a high school teacher of Farsi and history. When he was five years old, his family moved from Kabul to Tehran, Iran. They returned to Kabul in the historic year of 1973, when Afghanistan became a republic. In 1976, his family followed his father to Paris. After the PDPA (the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan) seized control of the government in 1978 and the Soviets occupied Afghanistan shortly thereafter, the Hosseini family decided to seek political asylum in the United States instead of returning to Kabul. They moved to San Jose, California, where Hosseini graduated from high school. He attended Santa Clara University and earned a degree in biology.

After college, Hosseini decided to become a physician. He attended the University of California-San Diego's School of Medicine, where he completed his M.D. in 1993. He served his medical residency at the well-respected Cedars-Sinai hospital of Los Angeles and became an internist. Hosseini started writing *The Kite Runner* in 2001 while he was a practicing physician.

Hosseini published *The Kite Runner* in 2003 to critical acclaim. Parts of the novel are based on Hosseini's childhood in the Kabul neighborhood of Wazir Akbar Khan. While some events in the story echo those in his life, the novel is fictional. By May 2007, it had been published in thirty-eight countries but not Afghanistan.



In 2003, while *The Kite Runner* was gaining a vast following, Hosseini returned to Afghanistan for the first time in twenty-seven years. He was disturbed to discover just how terrible the situation there had become, even though he had already written a very graphic fictional account of it. Hosseini has stated that a combination of luck and material privilege saved him and his family from suffering under the Soviets and the Taliban, much like his protagonist, Amir. He told *Time Magazine* that he struggled with his freedom: "I felt ashamed, like I should have suffered more." Hosseini felt estranged from the devastation in Afghanistan, but his separation from his homeland and his "Western sensibility" combined in his fiction to bring America's, and the world's, attention to the faces of Afghanistan.

Hosseini published his second novel, *A Thousand Splendid Suns*, in May 2007. Unlike *The Kite Runner*, which centers around relationships between men, *A Thousand Splendid Suns* focuses on those between women. In the months since its release, the novel has garnered a plethora of positive reviews.

Hosseini's devotion to Afghanistan can be seen not only in his writing but also in his activism. He has been a goodwill envoy to the United Nations Refugee Agency, UNHCR, since 2006, and his personal website contains links to many aid organizations that are helping Afghanistan. Interviewers describe Hosseini as a smart, handsome man with a calming air, and *Time Magazine* called him "almost certainly the most famous Afghan in the world." Khaled Hosseini lives with his wife and two children in Northern California. (Hosseini : 2003)

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **A. Method of Research**

In this research, the writer used descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive qualitative is actually a combination of descriptive and qualitative research. The writer conducted the research by applying the friendship principle in “The Kite Runner Novel By Khaled Hosseini”.

#### **B. Resources of Data**

The writer got the data from the novel “The Kite Runner By Khaled Hosseini” that consists of twenty five chapters and four hundred and ninety pages.

#### **C. Instrument of the Research**

In order to get and analyze data in this research the writer applied the instrument which is called note taking. After reading book and other references, the writer wrote some notes to classify the important unit.

#### **D. Procedures of Data Analysis**

The technique above was conducted by using the complete procedures as follows:

1. The researcher read the novel The Kite Runner by Khaled Hosseini carefully.
2. The researcher collected and read somewhat relate literature to support the theoretical references that have been read.
3. Making a note a number of problems is related to the friendship principle and the moral value in the novel.

4. The researcher analyzed all of the data by using the appropriate theories and collecting data.
5. The researcher presented the analysis and the description of data.

### **E. Techniques of Data Analysis**

The data of this research are analyzed by using the descriptive technique, a descriptive technique is used to find data and information about the friendship principle of The Kite Runner Novel as a source of the primary data to convey the issue in this thesis. The first the researcher read the novel comprehensively and continually. After that the researcher tried to give code and clarify the part of the novel which involved which objective of the research and problem statement. The second, the researcher analyzes and understands by reading novel after that part of the novel which is related with problem statement.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, there are two parts. They are finding and discussion, the writer analyzes and discusses about the kind of friendship principle and the moral value in the novel *The Kite Runner*. In understanding the data, the writer presents explanation, *D* is Data, *C* is Chapter, *P* is Page.

#### A. Finding

1. The kind of friendship principle are found in the novel *The Kite Runner* by Khaled Hosseini are:

a. Willing in making sacrifice

“baba tidak membuang waktu untuk bertanya, “benarkah kau mencuri uang itu? Benarkah kau mencuri arloji Amir, Hassan?  
Hassan menjawabnya dengan satu kata, dengan suara serak dan bergetar: “ya.”

Wajahku mengernyit, rasanya seperti baru ditampar. Hatiku teriris dan akupun hampir meneriakkan segala kebenaran. Namun tiba-tiba aku memahami: inilah pengorbanan Hassan yang terakhir untukku. Jika dia mengatakan tidak, Baba akan langsung mempercayainya dan akupun akan menjadi tertuduh; aku akan harus menjelaskan segalanya dan membongkar segala kedokku.

"Baba did not waste time to ask," is it true you stole the money? Did you steal the Amir's watch, Hassan?

Hassan replied with one word, with a voice hoarse and trembling: "yes."  
My face winced, slapped it feels like new. My heart and I will cut almost screaming all the truth. But suddenly I understood: this is the last sacrifice for me Hassan. If he says no, Baba will direct believe it and I will be accused, I would have to clear everything and unpack all of my mask.  
**(D.01, C.09, P.146)**

b. Protecting

Aku memandang matanya yang nyalang dan mendapati bahwa Assef benar-benar serius dengan perkataannya. Dia memang ingin menyakitiku. Assef mengangkat kepalannya dan berjalan mendekatiku.

Aku berbalik dan berhadapan langsung dengan katapel Hassan. Hassan telah menarik tali elastisnya yang lebar jauh kebelakang. Di tengahnya, batu sebesar biji kenari siap dibidikkan. Hassan mengarahkan katapelnya tepat ke wajah Assef. Tangannya gemetar menahan tegangan tali elastis dan butiran-butiran keringat bermunculan di keningnya.

"saya mohon, tinggalkan kami, agha," Hassan berkata dengan suara datar.

"hazaramu membuat kesalahan besar hari ini, Amir," katanya. Lalu diapun membalikan badan dan berlalu. Aku menyaksikan mereka menuruni bukit dan menghilang di balik pagar.

I looked into his eyes and found that Assef really serious with his words. He really want to hurt me. Assef raised his fist and walked over to me.

I turned and looked directly Hassan's slingshot. Hassan has attracted wide elastic strap far backward. In the middle of it, a stone as big as a walnut ready to be shot. Hassan directs his slingshot right to face Assef. His hands were shaking withstand voltage elastic straps and beads of sweat popping on his forehead.

"I beg you, leave us, agha," Hassan said in a flat voice.

"your hazara made a big mistake today, Amir," he said. Then he was reversed body and passed. I watched them down the hill and disappeared behind the fence. **(D.02, C.04, P.64)**

#### c. Solidarity

"pada suatu hari di musim panas, aku, menggunakan salah satu pisau dapur milik Ali, menorehkan nama kami di pohon itu: "Amir dan Hassan sultan-sultan Kabul." Kata-kata itu menjadi lambang peresmian: pohon itu milik kami. Sepulang sekolah, aku dan Hassan memanjat cabang-cabangnya dan memetik buahnya yang berwarna merah darah. Setelah kami memakan buah itu dan mengelapkan tangan kami kerumput, aku mulai membaca untuk Hassan."

"One day in summer, me, using one of Ali's kitchen knives, carved our names in the tree:" Amir and Hassan sultans of Kabul. "Those words became a symbol of the inauguration: the tree belongs to us. When we backed from the school, Hassan and I climbed its branches and gather the red fruits. After we ate the fruit and cleaned our hands, I began to read to Hassan. "**(D.03, C.04, P.46).**

d. Servicing

“malam salah satu kilatan cahaya itu aku melihat sesuatu yang tak akan mungkin kulupakan: Hassan sedang menyajikan minuman dengan nampan perak pada Assef dan Wali. Kegelapan, suatu desisan, satu ledakan, dilanjutkan dengan satu kilatan cahaya jingga: Assef menyeringai, menelokkan kepalanya kepada Hassan.”

"Night one flash of light that I see something I will not probably forget: Hassan were details the fundamental drinks with a silver tray on Assef and Wali. Darkness, a hiss, an explosion, followed by a flash of orange light: Assef grinning, and hitting his head to hassan's chest. " **(D.04, C.08, P.140).**

2. The moral value of friendship in the novel *The Kite Runner* by Khaled

Hosseini:

a. Humanism

“apa arti anak itu bagi anda?”

“Ayahnya sungguh berarti bagi saya. Dia pria yang ada di foto itu. Sekarang dia sudah tewas.”

Wahid mengedipkan matanya. “ dia teman anda?”

“naluriku membuatku ingin mengiyakan pertanyaan Wahid, seolah-olah, di tingkat tertentu, akupun ingin melindungi rahasia Baba. Tapi sudah cukup banyak kebohongan yang terucap. “dia saudara tiri saya.” Aku menelan ludah, lalu menambahkan, “sudara tiri haram saya.” Aku memutar cangkrik teh di tanganku dan mempermainkan pegangannya.”

“Saya tidak bermaksud mencampuri urusan Anda”

“Anda tidak mencampuri urusan saya,” Aku menanggapi.

“Apa yang akan anda lakukan untuknya?”

“membawanya ke Peshawar. Disana ada orang-orang yang akan merawatnya.”

"What does the child mean for you?" "His dad really meant for me. He's the man in the photograph. Now he's dead. "Wahid winked. "He's your friend?"

"My instincts made me want to question Wahid said yes, as if, at some level, I will want to protect the secret of Baba. But it was pretty much a lie that was spoken. "He's my stepbrother." I swallowed hard, then added, "my illegitimate half-brother." I rolled my cup of tea in hand and pushing the handle. "I do not intend to interfere in your affairs" "You do not meddle with me," I responded. "What would you do for him?" "Took him to Peshawar. There're people who will take care of him. " **(D.05, C.19, P.318).**

b. Universalism

“hanya ada satu macam dosa. Yaitu mencuri. Dosa-dosa yang lain adalah variasi dari dosa itu. Kau paham?”

“kalau kau membunuh seorang pria, kau mencuri kehidupannya,” kata Baba. “kau mencuri seorang suami dari istrinya, merampok seorang ayah dari anak-anaknya. Kalau kau menipu, kau mencuri hak seseorang untuk mendapatkan kebenaran. Kalau kau berbuat curang, kau mencuri hak seseorang untuk mendapatkan keadilan. Mengerti?”

Aku mengerti. Saat Baba berusia enam tahun, saat seorang pencuri menyusup ke kamarnya tengah malam. Kakekku, seorang hakim yang terhormat, menghadapi pencuri itu, namun si pencuri menusukkan pisau ke tenggorokannya, membunuhnya seketika- merampok seorang ayah dari Baba.

“tak ada tindakan yang lebih buruk dari pada mencuri, Amir,” kata Baba. “orang yang mengambil sesuatu yang bukan haknya, baik itu kehidupan orang lain ataupun sepotong *naan*.... Aku mengutuk mereka. Kalau aku berpapasan dengan mereka, semoga Tuhan melindungi mereka. Kau mengerti?”

"There is only one kind of sin. That is stealing. Other sins are variation of it. Do You understand?

"If you kill a man, you stole his life," said Baba. "You stole a husband from his wife, rob a father of her children. If you cheat, you steal a person's right to get the truth. If you cheat, you steal the right of a person to get justice. Understand? "I understand. When Baba was six years old, when a thief slipped into his room at midnight. My grandfather, a respected judge, facing the thief, but the thief drove the knife into his throat, killing him instantly-rob a father of Baba. "No action is worse than stealing, Amir," Baba said. "People who take something that is not rightfully his, whether it is someone else's life or a piece of *naan*... I condemn them. If I passed them, may God protect them. Do you understand? "(D.06, C.03, P.35).

c. Togetherness

“aku membacakan puisi dan cerita untuknya, kadang-kadang teka-teki- meskipun aku berhenti membacakan teka-teki ketika aku menyadari bahwa Hassan lebih pandai memecahkannya dari pada aku. Jadi, aku membacakannya hal-hal yang tidak menantang, seperti kisah-kisah kesialan Mullah Nasruddin yang kikuk dan keledainya. Kami duduk berjam-jam dibawah pohon itu, duduk disana hingga matahari tenggelam dibarat, dan Hassan tetap bersikeras bahwa sinar matahari masih cukup terang untuk membaca satu cerita lagi, satu bab lagi.”

"I read her poems and stories, sometimes a puzzle-even though I stopped reading the puzzle when I realized that Hassan solve smarter than me. So, I read things that are not challenging, as the stories of bad luck that bumbling Mullah Nasruddin and his donkey. We sat for hours under the tree, sit there until the sun sank in the west, and Hassan continued to insist that the sun was still bright enough to read one more story, one more chapter. "(D.07, C.04,P.47)

d. Sincerity

"Dia berusaha mengatakan sesuatu dan suaranya pecah. Dia menutup mulutnya, membukanya, dan menutupnya kembali. Hassan mundur selangkah. Menyeka wajahnya. Dan itulah hal terdekat yang kami lakukan dalam usaha kami membahas kejadian di gang itu. Kupikir, tangisnya akan segera pecah, namun aku lega karena ternyata dia tidak menangis, dan aku berpura-pura tidak mendengar suaranya yang pecah. Aku juga berpura-pura tidak melihat noda gelap dibagian pantat celananya. Atau cairan gelap yang menetes dari selah-selah kakinya, menodai salju dengan warna hitam.

"Agha sahib akan cemas," hanya itulah yang dikatakannya. Dia meninggalkanku dengan terpincang-pincang.

"He tried to say something and her voice broke. He closed his mouth, opened it and closed it again. Hassan took a step backward. Wiping his face. And that's the closest thing we're doing in our effort to discuss the incident in the alley. I thought, would soon burst into tears, but I'm relieved that he did not cry, and I pretended not to hear his voice breaking. I also pretended not to see the dark stain on his pants butt section. Or a dark liquid that dripped from his leg, staining the snow with black.

"Agha sahib will worry," was all he said. He left me with a limp. (D.08, C.07, P.112)

## B. Discussion

### 1. The kind of friendship principle that found in the novel The Kite Runner by

Khaled Hosseini are:

#### a. Willing in making sacrifice

"Baba did not waste time to ask," is it true you stole the money? Did you steal the Amir's watch, Hassan?

Hassan replied with one word, with a voice hoarse and trembling: "yes."



My face winced, slapped it feels like new. My heart and I will cut almost screaming all the truth. But suddenly I understood: this is the last sacrifice for me Hassan. If he says no, Baba will direct and I believe it will be accused, I would have to clear everything and unpack all of my mask.

In the *D 01*, As recounted in the novel that Amir has made a big lie and slandering Hassan. Before the conversation was conducted in the Baba's room and asked about what was Amir reported to Baba. Amir first took some birthday gift in his room. They are watch and money that are in the envelope as a tool that will be used to slander Hassan. Amir put the money and the watch at Hassan's home, precisely under the Hassan's bed. Then Amir reported to Baba that he had lost some of her belongings and say that Hassan has taken the goods.

Amir has determined that he should be able to make Hassan and Ali left his home. He hated the presence of Hassan in the house So he so bear with so cruelly slandered Hassan. He feels that now is the time to carry out his plan. When Hassan and Ali called call to Baba's room, Baba asked about the incident to Hassan. Is it true that Hassan had taken Amir's? then Hassan says "yes". Hassan said that because he wanted to save Amir from Baba's anger. Although Hassan knows that Amir has been slandered. Hassan willing to sacrifice for Amir and He is willing to sacrifice himself in order to save Amir from Baba. If Hassan said "no" then automatically Baba will immediately believe that Amir was the one who lie by accusing Hassan as the person who has stolen his gift.

Amir is also extremely jealous of his half-brother Hassan. (At this point Amir doesn't know Hassan is his half-brother and that knowledge probably would have tempered Amir's jealousy.) Amir admires Baba to no end although Baba

seems to have little time for Amir. In fact, at times it seems like Baba prefers Hassan. Baba is almost confused by Amir. How can his son not like violent Afghan sports. Why Amir does not stand up for himself. And so on. Most of Baba's complaints seem to spring from Amir's lack of "manliness."

The writer wants to describe about Hassan's making sacrifice to Amir, but Amir does not care about what Hassan does and Baba never realizes it. Actually Amir knows about Hassan's making sacrifice, he knows that Hassan does it because of saving Amir from baba's anger if he knows that Amir tells a lie. It is Hassan's last making sacrifice to Amir before Ali and Hassan leave baba's house. Today, the researcher thinks that there's no closed friend that can make sacrifice to his or her friend like Hassan does to Amir.

#### b. Protecting

I looked into his eyes and found that Assef really serious with his words. He really want to hurt me. Assef raised his fist and walked over to me.

I turned and looked directly Hassan's slingshot. Hassan has attracted wide elastic strap far backward. In the middle of it, a stone as big as a walnut ready to be shot. Hassan directs his slingshot right to face Assef. His hands were shaking withstand voltage elastic straps and beads of sweat popping on his forehead.

"I beg you, leave us, agha," Hassan said in a flat voice.

"your hazara made a big mistake today, Amir," he said. Then he was reversed body and passed. I watched them down the hill and disappeared behind the fence.

In the *D 02*, according to the above explanation that Assef really hates Amir because Amir makes Hassan become his friend. Assef is from respected caste in Afghanistan at that time or Pashtun caste. Amir was also from Pashtun caste. But Hassan from lower caste or called Hazara. That is why Assef very

unhappy if Hassan becomes Amir's friend with so she always disturbing Amir. Fortunately Hassan always protects Amir from Assef's bothering.

The writer wants to tell the readers that Hassan is a protector of Amir when he is bothered by Assef. Although Hassan is still a child but he is brave in protecting Amir. Hassan is always ready to protect Amir whenever and wherever they are. In the novel, Amir cannot do anything when Hassan is bothering by Assef. Although Assef always bothers Amir, but Hassan never stops in protecting Amir.

#### c. Solidarity

"One day in summer, me, using one of Ali's kitchen knives, carved our names in the tree:" Amir and Hassan sultans of Kabul. "Those words became a symbol of the inauguration: the tree belongs to us. When we backed from the school, Hassan and I climbed its branches and gather the red fruits. After we ate the fruit and cleaned our hands, I began to read to Hassan. "

In the *D 03*, we can know that the solidarity between Amir and Hassan is very high. every day Amir and Hassan always play together. When Amir goes back from school then usually after eating, Amir calls Hassan at his home to play together. Amir never forget to bring a story book and read stories to Hassan. They often play on the hill behind the Amir's house. In the hill there is a tree. They write their names on the tree as the tree as the symbol that the tree is theirs. Amir writes "Amir and Hassan are the sultans of kabul" in the tree.

The writer wants to tell us about the solidarity of Hassan and Amir. The researcher finds that Hassan and amir has a big solidarity in their daily life, he always accompanies Amir whenever and wherever they are, in happiness and

sadness. Even they are playing the kite, Hassan stays care his solidarity to Amir. He always become the kite runner for Amir.

d. Servicing

"Night one flash of light that I see something I'll probably forget: Hassan were details the fundamental drinks with a silver tray on Assef and Wali. Darkness, a hiss, an explosion, followed by a flash of orange light: Assef grinning, and hitting his head to Hassan's chest. "

In the *D 04*, from the above explanation, we can know that Hassan and his father is the servant who is very loyal to his master. although Hassan has got a very painful treatment to Assef and friends theme in the alley, he still providing good service to them at night of Amir's birthday party. He realized that even though he was a friend of Amir, he also knows that he and his father was the servant of the home.

The writer tells us about Hassan servicing, although Hassan is Amir's friend, Hassan understands that he is a servant of Amir too. In the night of Amir's birthday party, Hassan and his father stay service all of Amir's guests well. They really enjoy what they do as servant and all of the guests feel happy with Hassan and his father servicing. The researcher thinks that it is tell us about that Hassan can understand that he is a servant and Amir's friend.

2. The moral value of friendship in the novel *The Kite Runner* by Khaled Hosseini:

a. Humanism

"What does the child mean for you?" "His dad really meant for me. He's the man in the photograph. Now he's dead. "Wahid winked. "He's your friend?" "My instincts made me want to question Wahid said yes, as if, at some level,

I will want to protect the secret of Baba. But it was pretty much a lie that was spoken. "He's my stepbrother." I swallowed hard, then added, "my illegitimate half-brother." I rolled my cup of tea in hand and pushing the handle. "I do not intend to interfere in your affairs" "You do not meddle with me," I responded. "What would you do for him?" "Took him to Peshawar. There're people who will take care of him. "

In the *D 05*, the dialogue contains the humanism. Humanism is an attitude or principle which is mainly focused on the importance of respect for the human being, ability and effort. Some views that is mundane and often seen as renaissance theme of the struggle. Humanism is a way of life based on human capabilities, resources people and natural resources. a humanist view of man as the result (product) of this nature, of evolution and human history and doesn't recognize mind, cosmos or super natural power. Humanist expresses an attitude or belief is requesting acceptance of responsibility for human life in this world by emphasizing the reciprocal nature and recognize human independency. Humanist believe that the humans have an ability to sense which can be managed and used to overcome the problems of life and create something to cultivate human and natural resources.

Amir began his journey to redeeming himself by physically go back to his homeland. When he was there he found that Rahim Khan had a secret to tell him that was kept from him for years, that Hassan was his brother. There was something else that Rahim hadn't told him, that Hassan was murdered. Hassan left behind a son whose name was Sohrab. He was sent to save Sohrab who was back in Afghanistan. Amir didn't realize how risky that journey was going to be. He ended up having to fight for Sohrab. In the process of getting beaten up Amir was laughing. He was laughing because then and there he felt forgiven. He was

ecstatic because in his eyes he was finally getting what he deserved, and it felt good. By the end of this story Amir was released from all the guilt he was under and finally felt free

we can know that Amir wants to compensate for his mistake that he did to Hassan when they are still child by doing travelling from America to Afghanistan to look for Sohrab or Hassan's child and brings him to America. Amir and his wife, Soraya will adopt Sohrab together with Soraya's family. Amir is not afraid of facing Thaliban in looking Sohrab in Afghanistan because Amir has a sense of humanism in his hearth.

#### b. Universalism

"There is only one kind of sin. That is stealing. Other sins that sin is a variation of it. Do You understand?

"If you kill a man, you stole his life," said Baba. "You stole a husband from his wife, rob a father of her children. If you cheat, you steal a person's right to get the truth. If you cheat, you steal the right of a person to get justice. Understand? "I understand. When Baba was six years old, when a thief slipped into his room at midnight. My grandfather, a respected judge, facing the thief, but the thief drove the knife into his throat, killing him instantly-rob a father of Baba. "No action is worse than stealing, Amir," Baba said. "People who take something that is not rightfully ours, whether it is someone else's life ... or a piece of naan. I condemn them. If I passed them, may God protect them. Do you understand? "

In the *D 06*, the dialogue contains universalism. Universalism is a case where everyone knows and agrees that it is a good thing in the eyes of most people. what Baba has said to Amir is a good learn for us. Stealing is a big sin, other sins are variety of sin. So we can understand that steal is not really good to do. Although Baba seldom cares of Amir but he always teaches Amir by good learn. Actually, Baba really loves Amir but Amir never realize it. Amir thinks

that Baba doesn't care of him because he killed his mother when Amir is born by his mother.

Baba really doesn't like if Amir does a lie. So Baba gives an overview to Amir the danger of a lie. Baba explained that when we deceive cheat someone, it means we have robbed his or her right to know the truth. When we kill someone it means that we have stolen a husband from a wife and rob a father from children. This is contradiction with the current life where many people are so easy to do things that are not commendable as lying and stealing. Hopefully what Baba said in the novel can be a valuable lesson for all of us.

#### c. Togetherness

"I read poems and stories to him, sometimes a puzzle-even though I stopped reading the puzzle when I realized that Hassan solve smarter than me. So, I read things that are not challenging, as the stories of bad luck that bumbling Mullah Nasruddin and his donkey. We sat for hours under the tree, sit there until the sun sank in the west, and Hassan continued to insist that the sun was still bright enough to read one more story, one more chapter. "

In the *D 07*, it describes that Amir and Hassan are always together in doing everything and wherever they go, they are always together. Amir always tells story to Hassan and Hassan always pays attention seriously. Hassan always asks Amir to read the story to him. Hassan is never bored in listening to Amir's story eventhough the story somtimes repeated by Amir.

They always play together at home and outside the home. They sometimes flying kites together, go to the movies that were located far along, up the hill behind the house and climbing the tree together. There are currently very difficult to find natural friendship as the friendship between Amir and Hassan.

d. Sincerity

"He tried to say something and her voice broke. He closed his mouth, opened it and closed it again. Hassan took a step backward. Wiping his face. And that's the closest thing we're doing in our effort to discuss the incident in the alley. I thought, would soon burst into tears, but I'm relieved that he did not cry, and I pretended not to hear his voice breaking. I also pretended not to see the dark stain on his pants butt section. Or a dark liquid that dripped from his leg, staining the snow with black.

"Agha sahib will worry," was all he said. He left me with a limp.

In the *D 08*, the story in the novel describes about Hassan's sincerity.

Although Assef has done sodomy to Hassan when he got the kite for Amir, but Hassan doesn't complain and cry in front of Amir. Hassan doesn't tell Amir about what Assef has done to him. He just asks Amir back to home. Hassan is sincere because he thinks that Amir is everything for him, he just wants to make Amir happy. Amir happiness is Hassan's happiness too.

Hassan has tremendous sincerity. In order to get a kite that will be provided to Amir as a symbol that Amir has won the tournament. Hassan willingly accept Assef treatment because of Amir. As has been told in the novel that Assef has done a shameful thing to Hassan. Amir saw all the accident in the narrow alley. Amir could not do anything because he was very afraid of Assef and his friend. Amir is a coward. He was afraid Assef would hurt if he came out of the hiding place.



## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

In this chapter, the writer provides conclusions and suggestions. After analysing the novel *The Kite Runner* by Khaled Hosseini, the writer gives some conclusions and suggestions to the readers.

#### **A. Conclusion**

Based on analysis, the writer concluded as follows:

1. By observing the novel *The Kite Runner* by Khaled Hosseini, the researcher found several of the kind of friendship principle. They are willing in making sacrifice, protecting, solidarity and servicing.
2. In *The Kite Runner* by Khaled Hosseini, the researcher found several of moral values of friendship. They are Humanism, Universalism, Togetherness and Sincerity.
3. In this research, The writer only analyzed some paragraphs in the novel *The Kite Runner* by Khaled Hosseini that discribed and informed the friendship principles and the moral values.

#### **B. Suggestion**

1. The students should be able to know and classify about the some of friendship principles and the moral values that exist in the novel *The Kite Runner* by Khaled Hosseini.
2. Specially for the readers, after reading *The Kite Runner* Novel and reading this thesis, there are many knowledge that can be taken from the novel for example means of friendship, the moral, etc. The researcher hopes that we

can apply some of friendship principles and the moral values in our daily life because when compared with this present life, it is very hard to find someone who can apply them.

3. The writer still has many lacks when making this thesis. because of that, critic and suggestion from the reader is very necessary to develop this thesis.

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## **CURRICULUM VITAE**



The writer, Arifuddin or usually called Arhye' was born in Pambusuang of Polman Sulbar, on April 29, 1987. He is the son of Djamal Paris and Rahmah, S.Pd. He is the third son in the family and has four brothers and one sister. He began his academic to elementary school at MI NUHIYAH Pambusuang in 1993 and graduated in 1999. In the same year he continued his study at MTsN Tinambung and graduated in 2002. He continued his study at MAN MAJENE in 2002 and graduated in 2005, he was accepted as a student of English Language and Literature Department at Adab and Humanities Faculty in State Islamic University (UIN) Alauddin of Makassar, majoring Language and English Literature. During his studying at UIN, The Writer ever become the member of some organizations such as HMJ BSI, HMI, PMII, IMM, IKA-MAN MN, TIPALAYO COMMUNITY, KPM-POLMAN, EM2C, APEC-SC, KKMS SULBAR and ASSET SULAWESI.